

## DAVITT LOOKS FOR VICTORY.

ALREADY CLAIMING KILKENNY BY 1,500 MAJORITY.

A REVIEW OF THE FIGHT BY "THE DAILY NEWS"—PARNELL APPARENTLY LOSING CONFIDENCE—HE MAKES LIGHT OF HIS INJURY.

London, Dec. 22.—The correspondent of "The Daily News" at Kilkenny says: "In an interview to-day Mr. Parnell made light of the injury to his eyes. He called 'United Ireland' a cartoon representing Davitt accepting a bag of English gold, while Hilbert is luring her face from him in sorrow and despair, both absurd and disgraceful. I am told that when this cartoon was placed in his hands, Parnell crumpled it up and tossed it angrily aside. He appears to me to be fast losing the certainty of success that inspired his speeches a week ago. There was a note of sadness, as well as of defiance, in his reply to my query about to-morrow's poll. He said: 'We are only at the beginning of our troubles.'"

"At the Johnsons' meeting to-day, notwithstanding Parnell's vigorous manifesto calling the meeting, there were only, at the outside, 400 men, and few cheers were raised. In fact, it was a complete and innumerable failure. Parnell's speech, saving a few sentences, was the best and most dignified that he has delivered since the beginning of the struggle, but it sounded like the knell of a lost cause. "The McCarthys addressed thirty-six meetings to-day over the whole constituency, with at least one Commemorative at each. This is Mr. Davitt's plan—to have the advantage of the last word, which is a great consideration in dealing with an Irish crowd. Mr. Davitt is confident of a majority of at least 1,500. I have visited every corner of the constituency, and must say there is good ground for this view. There has been a striking change of opinion in the Parnellite sections. Mr. Parnell's speech here this evening was delivered under intense excitement and he is quite exhausted."

## KILKENNY TO DECIDE TO-DAY.

PARNELL'S ACTIVE CANVASS KEPT UP ON SUNDAY.

HE DELIVERS SEVERAL SPEECHES, AND MAKES FUN OF MCARTHY-TIMOTHY HARRINGTON.

ENTERS INTO THE CAMPAIGN AND SPEAKS FOR PARNELL AT QUEENSTOWN AND CORK.

Kilkenny, Dec. 21.—Mr. Parnell and Mr. Soule, the Parnellite candidate for Parliament, left here at noon to-day and drove in a closed carriage to Clare. They were accompanied by a long procession of cars, filled with Parnell's supporters. Upon arriving at Clare the Parnellites found a meeting was being held opposite the Catholic chapel, in support of Sir John Pope Hennessy. When Mr. Parnell reached the crowd, a priest, Father Walsh, addressing Parnell, said: "These are local grounds. You must not speak here." A local farmer here interposed, saying that it was Keogh's field, and that Parnell had a perfect right to speak there. Mr. Parnell invited Father Walsh to hold the meeting in that field, he said, and it must proceed. Father Walsh then requested everybody on his side to leave with him, and some few persons followed the priest and Sir Thomas Esmonde, who was also present.

A meeting was then organized and Mr. Parnell made an address. He said that although his party did not have all the clergy on his side, he did not have a harsh word for any one of them. He desired the people to listen to the voice of the priests and to reverence their position as priests. Yet, as laymen, the people could not permit the priests absolutely to control the elections. He proceeded to inveigh against the traitorous nuns who were enfeebling the party at a most critical moment. He asked his hearers to consider his political past and to look into his innermost heart and say whether they found any wrong there as regarded his guidance of the National party. (Cries of "No!" "No!") He could not look an assemblage of his countrymen in the face if he did not speak the truth.

After some further remarks, Mr. Parnell concluded his speech and, leaving Clare, accompanied by Mr. Soule, drove six miles to Johnsons, where another meeting was held. While Mr. Soule was addressing this meeting Timothy Harrington arrived and was received by the crowd with much enthusiasm. Being called upon for a speech, Mr. Harrington addressed the meeting. In his remarks he said that his colleagues in America had been led astray by messages from this side of the ocean. "We," he said, "regretting that the enlightened majority party in Parliament had taken a leader bound hand and foot to a factional system, asked, 'How much did you give for this man?' Nothing was better calculated to shame and discredit the party."

Mr. Parnell next spoke. He reminded the electors that they had to deal with English statecraft, which was watching to seize every point of vantage ground that Irishmen surrendered. It was not a big Board of Guardians for which Ireland contended. It was a Parliament that would fully satisfy the aspirations of the people. To achieve this the people must stand by their leader and not leave Ireland to the incapable persons who were trying to step into his shoes. His opponents had elected an amiable man—a quiet, good hearted soul. McCarthy was the sort of man to ornament a quiet and early tea-party. (Laughter.) His opponents had also elected other men to take care of their leader; so he might be proud to find that it took nine men to try to fill his chair when his enemies had succeeded in dragging him out. He knew every one of these men, and from the depths of his heart he could say that if he thought he could leave the destinies of Ireland safely in their guardianship he would cheerfully and willingly step down and aside. But he knew such a thing was impossible, and it would be a coward's part to leave his country to be torn asunder by twenty factions contending for power and place. The men opposing him were not elected to sit in judgment upon him. They had no authority through the voice of the people. Until Ireland gave him his dismissal he would regard himself as the commanding officer, carrying the National banner through the ranks of the foe. (Cheers.) He believed Kilkenny would decide for him. If not, he would not be downhearted, but would still hold aloft the flag until every constituency in Ireland had an opportunity of declaring its judgment in a clear voice. (Cheers.)

Mr. Parnell returned to Kilkenny this evening, and a meeting of Parnellites was held outside of his hotel at 9 o'clock. Mr. Parnell addressed the gathering. He began by telling his hearers that he would not have troubled them had not Davitt, with an audacity exceeding even that of the previous utterances with which he had discredited the combat, accused him of appealing to the Fenian sentiment. "I have never," said Mr. Parnell, "appealed to any section, but to the whole Irish race. If young men are prominent among my supporters, it is because they know that what I have promised them I will perform. I have never promised to lead them against the armed might of England. I have only promised that if constitutional means failed to support his candidacy for the senate, he could support the necessity of establishing new colonies as an outlet for French commerce. He described his own political programme and invited the judgment of the people to be taken. (Cheers.) This is the extent and limit of my pledge which I made in Cork in 1880, and from which I have never departed one iota. Ireland accepted that pledge because she knew I could be trusted to keep my word. I had not been a member of many parties, like Jackdaw Davitt. I was not an advocate of physical force in 1880, to desert in 1881. I did not join the League in 1879, to leave it in 1883. I did not join Patrick Ford in 1880 and Gladstone in 1887, nor did I attempt to undermine the party by the formation of a so-called Labor party in 1889 and 1890. I have not signified every year of my public existence by a fresh change or by treason to men owing my allegiance. I have remained true to the same pledge and when Davitt taunts me with being a hillside man, I can say to him: 'I am what I am, because I am known to be an honest, unchangeable Irishman.'"

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London, Dec. 21.—Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Sir Robert Peel's grandson, Speaker Peel's son, who is the Home Rule candidate in the Margate constituency, says: "For the first time since beginning in Parliament the struggle for Home Rule, I have been bent on a constitutional and effective scheme of Home Rule, looking to Great Britain to pronounce judgment in the contest between it and the minority of seceders under the name of 'The Liberty of the People.' The Government, which included these latter, themselves, since 1885, have had to resist a scheme, similar to the one, which will not only which they are to recognize with the name of 'The Liberty of the People,' but which will also the tradition of resistance to wrong. Assuredly you enter the field at a moment of extreme interest, when the cause of wisdom, justice and freedom hangs upon the issue, how it, enhanced by the ordinary standard."

Canon Lee, of Bray, has written to "The Freeman's Journal" denying Mr. Parnell's assertion that at a meeting of the Dublin Chapter the Canon had declared in his case if it had not been for the confidence and support "I have only known Mr. Parnell by rumor," says Canon Lee, "and my references to him at a recent private meeting were anything but favorable."

The feeling among Irishmen here. John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor the two Irish Parliamentary deputies who still remain on this side of the ocean awaiting the outcome of the struggle in Ireland, grow more and more interested as the time for the announcement of the close of the contest in Kilkenny comes nearer. Indeed, the probable result of that electoral battle is being discussed among Irishmen everywhere in this city with the greatest enthusiasm. John Dillon and yesterday that many long-drawn-out attacks on Parnell, he declared he had not been straight from the churches to the polling booths, and that they heard in the churches is not likely to induce them to vote for Seely.

Ernaud appeals from the sentence. Paris, Dec. 21.—Ernaud has appealed to the Court of Cassation against the sentence of death pronounced upon him yesterday.

Ernaud talked over the incidents of his trial with his jailers in the La Roquette prison today. He expressed his belief that the jury would have found exonerating circumstances in his case if it had not been for the address made by M. Boissier, counsel for Gabrielle Bonaparte. He said that if he should get another hearing he would himself try to influence the court. Gabrielle Bonaparte has been taken to St. Lazare prison, where she will be kept until the time allowed for an appeal has expired.

M. FERRIER'S CAMPAIGN. Paris, Dec. 21.—M. Ferry spoke today at Epinal in support of his candidacy for the senate. He emphasized the necessity of establishing new colonies as an outlet for French commerce. He described his own political programme and invited the judgment of the people to be taken. (Cheers.) This is the extent and limit of my pledge which I made in Cork in 1880, and from which I have never departed one iota. Ireland accepted that pledge because she knew I could be trusted to keep my word. I had not been a member of many parties, like Jackdaw Davitt. I was not an advocate of physical force in 1880, to desert in 1881. I did not join the League in 1879, to leave it in 1883. I did not join Patrick Ford in 1880 and Gladstone in 1887, nor did I attempt to undermine the party by the formation of a so-called Labor party in 1889 and 1890. I have not signified every year of my public existence by a fresh change or by treason to men owing my allegiance. I have remained true to the same pledge and when Davitt taunts me with being a hillside man, I can say to him: 'I am what I am, because I am known to be an honest, unchangeable Irishman.'"

Mr. Parnell goes to Avondale after the election in Kilkenny, and will proceed to Paris to confer with William O'Brien. Mr. Davitt made address at Goresbridge and Gowran to-day.

Mr. Healy, speaking at Ballyvaughan, asked, supposing Parnell succeeded in ejecting the fifty-three McCarthys, to what pledge or platform would their successors be bound? Would they be puppets depending upon the personality of one individual? If Parnell had been actuated by singleness of purpose he could have fulfilled his mission far more effectively without dividing the country. He (Healy) would not accept the proposition that Ireland could find no political salvation save in Pope Parnell the First.

At a meeting in Cashel, Tipperary, to-day, at which 4,000 persons were present, resolutions in favor of McCarthy were unanimously adopted. Dublin, Dec. 21.—Timothy Harrington, M. P., arrived last night in Cork in company with the Mayor of that city. A number of Parnellites had intended to greet him when he landed from the Aurumia in Queenstown, and had organized a torchlight procession in his honor. They missed being present on the steamer's arrival; but nevertheless they made a demonstration, assembling on the quay and marching through the streets, with cheers for Parnell and groans for Healy. Finally a body of Anti-Parnellites charged upon the paraders and routed them, throwing their torches into the harbor. The shindy was a sharp one and several were hurt.

Mr. Harrington, at Queenstown, said he believed that if Mr. O'Brien had been at home, or if Mr. Parnell had seen his way to retire in accordance with the wishes of the majority, the present disastrous crisis would have been avoided. He supposed, however, that Mr. Parnell had good reasons for the course he had adopted. Mr. Harrington further said that he regretted the personalities in which both sides had indulged. He was surprised that Mr. Parnell had descended to the use of scurrilous language and had applied offensive epithets to his late colleagues. The unfortunate split in the party, he said, had frustrated the objects of the Aurumia mission, which it was useless to renew at the present, for while Irishmen were in their present disunited state they would refuse to listen to the appeals of either party.

Mr. Harrington holds that the majority of the Irish in America are for Parnell, although he says most of the daily newspapers and leading politicians are against him. He says he thinks that Mr. Parnell will not retire, even if his candidature is defeated at Kilkenny, whether Mr. Harrington will go himself to-morrow to assist his chief.

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